Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-King Henry VIII.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Product Daughter. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-D c. m. to 6 p. m. BLJOU THEATRE-S:15-A Parlor Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminle, CARNEGUE HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The Living

easino-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The Idea. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Fencing Master. EDEN MUSEE-8-World in Wax.
EMI-INI THEATRE-8:15-The Councillor's Wife.
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-A Woman of No Impor-

GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-The Professor's Love Story. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-The Algerian. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Ten IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL 8-Vaudeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendier. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vandeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:20 p. m.-Toy Expo

SILEGE.

LYCHUM THEATRE-S:15-An American Duchess.
MUSIC HALL S:15-Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-An 8-Philemon et Baucis.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S - Zamar. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave. 2:30-8:15-Hagen

14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Power of Gold. Unsiness Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the builty Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by sub-scriber. Readers are better served by buying their

PORKIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (exceptional and Mexico), 3 ceras a copy on The Sundar Tribune; 2 cents a copy of Daily, Seni-Weekly, and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

owner's risk.

BACK NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Dally and Sunday papers more than a week old an extra price is charged on account of the cost of storage.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBINE.—Main office of The Tribune. 154 Nassau-at., New-York. Main untown effice. 1.242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

European Branch, for advertigements only, 1 Norfolk Street. Strand, W. C., London, England.

New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Vaillant, the Paris bomb-thrower, is believed to have had accomplices; the Chamber of Deputies rejected by heavy majorities M. Basly's resolution for inquiring into the miners' strike, and voted for a commission to study the lator question. === Four hundred dynamite bombs were seized at the homes of three alleged rebels arrested at Kioto, Japan. ==== Mr. Gladstone's announcement that the Christmas re cess of the House of Commons would last only five days called forth vigorous protests from the The Reichstag adopted the nmercial treaties with Spain and Servia. M. Frei was elected President of the Swiss Confederation; he was once Swiss Minister at Washington. = Miss Adele Grant and the Earl of Essex were married in London.

Congress.-Both houses in session. === Sen ate: Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to coin the seignlorage in the Treasury and to renew silver purchases; the Election Law Repeal bill was reported and placed on the calendar. House: A bill providing for reforms in the

postal service was passed.

Domestic .- Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu to-day. === Secretary Carlisle called for the resignations of Theodore B. Willis, Naval Officer at this port, and several other officials. Fire caused \$1,500,000 loss in Buffalo. Senhor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, received information of the arrival of the Nictheroy on the coast of Brazil. An oil portrait of Ezra Cornell, painted for the State, was unveiled in the Capitol at Albany. - The French educational exhibit at the World's Fair will be presented to the State of New-York.

City and Suburban.-Judge Barnard adjudged John Y. McKane, Justice Newton and three election inspectors guilty of contempt of court, sentencing them to be imprisoned for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$250. === The Union League Club adopted resolutions pledging support to an anti-Tammany movement. ____ The Rev. Vernon M. Olyphant, son of the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, shot himself dead at his father's house. United States cruiser New-York finished its forty-eight hours' trial at sea. === Incoming steamers report big gales in the North Atlantic. The dinner of the second panel of the Sheriff's Jury was held at Delmonico's. ==== Annual dinners of Union and Williams colleges were held. === The country place of Colonel S. V. R. Cruger on Long Island was totally destroyed by fire. == Stocks dull and, in fact, featureless. Variations small, but generally fractional declines. Money easy at former rates.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Snow, turn ing to rain; warmer; south winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 14; aver-

In spite of the positive assurances given two or three days ago that the Hornblower nomination would be disposed of yesterday, no action on it was taken at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee. The way in which this important matter is being handled is exceedingly unsatisfactory; in fact, it is rapidly becoming a public scandal. Senator Hill should no longer be permitted to employ the Senate Judiciary Committee for the purpose of satisfying a private

Senator Voorhees's attempt to secure further legislation on silver is made in pursuance of his pledge last summer when the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act was pending. He now proposes, first, the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury, and then the renewal of the purchase of bullion and the coinage of silver at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. His bill is greatly like the Carlisle-Gorman compromise, which President Cleveland sat down on so hard that it has not been heard of since. Has Mr. Voorhees forgotten that Mr. Cleveland strongly intimated in his recent message that be wanted no more financial legislation?

A bill of considerable importance was passed

partmental Joint Commission, and its principal object is to simplify and expedite the handling of accounts in the Postoffice Department. In addition to that it possesses general note and reduces the fees for money orders, so that a money order for \$2.50 or less can be ob-The bill also extends the privilege of issuing money orders to small offices not now enjoying and uncompromising hostility. it. The advantage of this change is that a money order affords an absolutely safe method for the transmission of money, while a postal note is no safer than a bank bill.

vesterday, apparently to the satisfaction of the opinion in advance of their official report. The opinions previously formed regarding her.

MYSTERY AND INSOLENCE.

It is reported that the President is about to respond to the popular demand, officially expressed by Congress in the customary phraseology of a resolution, for a full exposition of his Hawalian policy, elacidated and confirmed by the correspondence of the State Department. Whatever this reply may prove to be in substance, it will not be satisfactory as regards the date of its transmission. Since the Senate asked him for the facts in his possession the President has shown the same disinclination to share them with Congress and the people which has controlled him ever since the case came under his charge. He has not allowed so much as an intimution that he would ultimately yield to the desire which he has so long resisted to escape him. In auxious expectation of comforting intelligence from Honolulu, he has maintained the defiant attitude which he assumed at the outset. If, at last, he is about to divulge what he never had a reasonable excuse for concealing, there will not be a vestige of grace about his compulsory revelation. There is, therefore, no conceivable obligation

of courtesy to restrain any citizen from condemning the course which the President has pursued in this matter. It has been a course of secrecy and insolence, studiously followed for the deliberate purpose of mystifying the people, and thwarting any attempt on the part of their representatives in Congress to check the mischief which he was doing. No rational person looking forward to the natural effects of such a policy could imagine that it would be advantageous. From the point of view of accomplished facts it is seen to be deplorable. The President, who was a law unto himself, who could not tolerate a suggestion either of co-operation or restraint, whose estimate of his place in the order of existence was for him a sufficient guarantee of infallibility, has succeeded in disgracing himself, humiliating his country, affronting, perplexing and harrying a friendly Government and people, and imperilling a great National interest. And all this he has done without the shadow of an excuse derived from considerations of public propriety and advantage, but wantonly and selfishly, to gratify a personal resentment and a perverse

Even if the American people were either so ndifferent or so magnanimous as to pardon the treatment to which they and their representatives have been subjected, they could not think without shame and anger of the indignities which this Administration has put upon the diplomatic agents of the Hawaiian Govern-Instead of the candor and courtesy ment. which they had every right to demand and every reason to expect, these able, upright, iugenuous men have been forced to endure continual affronts. They have been tricked and insulted at every stage of the proceedings which they were commissioned to conduct on behalf of Hawaii. Their just claims to consideration have been rejected and their presence has been scarcely tolerated. In his cool, keen and conclusive letter to Secretary Gresham, Mr. Carter, one of the representatives sent to negotiate a treaty, has described his official intercourse with the State Department in terms which must make the American people ashamed of their Secretary of State. We trust that he is still capable of being distressed by that authentic record of his conduct and demeanor.

THE ERENCH PROGRAMME.

The new French Ministry enters upon its career amid the crashing of Anarchist bombs; and yet ausplciously, since the very outrages directed against it must have the effect of rallying all honest men to its support against the forces of disorder. The work which it has in hand is substantially that outlined by its predecessor, for which a popular mandate was given at last summer's general election.

It is especially to be observed that three important portfolios are held in the new Ministry by the closest surviving friends and disciples of Gambetta: M. Spuller, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior, and M. Burdeau, Minister of Finance. These, with M. Casimir-Perier, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, are the men who will now dominate the administration of French affairs. The spirit in which they will enter upon their work has been formally indicated by the new Premier. It also was strongly ex- his campaign of crime and lawlessness. If he pressed by M. Raynal a fortnight ago, when he

We are Progressive Republicans; we wish for to the great principles of the Revolution, we are adversaries of what has been so justly Socialist tyranny. We refuse to give the State a role which does not belong to it, and which would annihilate individual initiative. We desire religious peace, not war. Whatever our theoretical aspira tions, we do not consider the separation of Church and State a question for this Parliament. The ma fority of the country has not asked for it. The country longs for stability and security. It has not asked for the revision of the constitution. Why,

then, undertake it? The real business of this Parlia ment is financial, economic and social. In this programme the absence of one item and the presence of another are conspicuous. The first is the Russian alliance and revenge upon Germany, which are not mentioned. The other is a distinct declaration against Socialism, that Socialism which is the partner of Radicalism on the one hand and of Anarchy on the other, and is the connecting link between the two. What crying need there is of such a declaration, followed by vigorous action, is seen in the current epidemic of bomb-throwing and similar crimes, and in the fact that these outrages are not on moral grounds disapproved by the Socialist Deputies in the Chamber. M. Jules Guesde, the leader of that party in the Chamber, frankly said the other day that he the House resterday without objection. It | and his comrades discountenanced bomb-threw-

Is one of the measures prepared by the De- ing and assassination, not because such acts were criminal, but merely because they were at present inexpedient. Whenever, he added, such acts are seen to be of utility, they will be adopted without hesitation. It is to M. Dupuy's interest because it does away with the postal | credit that he resigned office rather than retain in his Ministry any one who would make terms with such a wretch, and to the credit of tained for 3 cents, the cost of a postal note. M. Casimir-Perier and his Ministry that they will present to him and his fellows unanimous

It will also be observed that the programme now put forward is, and is especially in respect of the two points just noted, almost identical with that put forward last June by M. Constans; so that, though that "strong The final trial trip of the cruiser New-York, man" is not in this Ministry, he will doubtoccupying forty-eight hours, was completed less give it cordial support. Indeed, it is a programme on which almost all true Repubinspecting officers, who, however, express no licans can and probably will unite, despite their personal ambitions and prejudices, vessel was subjected to severe tests, and be Carnot, it is said, wants another term as Presihaved well. She gave no evidence of "structural | dent. Well, that is a laudable ambition, and is weakness" or any other serious defect. Her warranted by the good record of his present speed for four hours under natural draught was | term. M. Constans and M. Casimir-Perier are 16.9 knots an hour, whereas at her former said also to aspire to the Presidency. It is for trial under forced draught she averaged 21.07 them also a laudable ambition, which their knots. The guns, searchlights, etc., were also careers thus far have fitted them to cherish. tested, and the men were put through various | Each of these men has a right to seek that evolutions. In some minor points the cruiser office; and not one of them, we may be sure. can be improved, but on the whole she dis- would seek it by improper ways. In the hands played excellent qualities, and justified the good of any of them France would be safe. The stability of the Republic and the general continuity of its progressive policy, amid frequent changes of Ministry and innumerable attacks from within and without, have presented a spectacle for the admiration of the world. The Comte de Chamborl, the Comte de Paris, the Bonapartes, General Boulanger, M. Clemenceau. have each and all done their worst and failed, and this latest change of Ministry shows impressively how well the Republic has come out of the strife and upon how stable and enduring a basis it is now established.

PUNISHMENT OF M'KANE.

The town of Gravesend has been officially declared to be under the jurisdiction of the State of New-York. John Y. McKane and his gang about election time acted as though Coney Island had cut loose from its moorings and drifted out to sea, where its sovereignty was absolute and their own dictatorship a law unto itself. The Supreme Court has not been seriously impressed with this amazing assumption of boss sovereignty. It has affirmed the jurisdiction of the State over King John's political realm. It has virtually pronounced his resistance to and disobedience of the orders of the Supreme Court acts of treason and rebellion. It has sentenced him and several of his chief retainers to the penitentlary for thirty days for criminal contempt of court.

While this is a righteous judgment for which honest, law-abilling men of all parties will be deeply grateful to Justice Barnard, its execution will undoubtedly be deferred until McKane and his accomplices have exhausted the resources of the law in their attempts to avert their punishment and disgrace. Their counsel have promptly announced their intention to appeal the case. Whether they will secure a proforma affirmation of the decision from the General Term and carry the case directly to the Court of Appeals, or whether they will take full advantage of the delays which the law allows, remains to be determined. In any event, good citizens will have strong grounds for confidence that the decision of Justice Barnarl will be reaffirmed. The Court of Appeals has already passed upon the power of the Supreme Court to impose fine and imprisonment for criminal contempt. In King vs. Barnes it has fully sustained the legality of this method of punishing for criminal contempt in a civil action. It has ruled that where the contempt consists of an affirmative act of resistance to processes of the court or an active effort to defeat the orders of a judge and to render them nugatory, it comes within the statute and may be punished by fine and imprisonment.

plices of criminal contempt does not exhaust the resources of justice. It is the first victory in what promises to be an invincible campaign against rebels and evil-doers in Gravesend. McKane, the Police Justices and the registry officials committed flagrant offences against dicted, tried and sent to fail. All the repre sentatives of Mr. Gaynor who were assaulted, Day also have their remedy in civil suits for will serve the purpose of discrediting the boss of Gravesend and breaking up his absolute supremacy there. It ought to be followed by a series of convictions and sentences in criminal and civil suits which will render odious treason and rebellion against public law and the authority of the Supreme Court.

Other object lessons of the same kind are needed. The General Term at Albany has decided that the Democratic officials who canvassed the so-called Mylod return in disobedience of the order of the court were also guilty of contempt. The case, like that of McKane will eventually be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, and it is not impossible that the officials will yet get their deserts in the penitentiary. Flagrant as was McKane's conduct in Graves end, at least one excuse could be offered for it: he had been taught by the practice of Demo cratic State officials that it was safe for politicians to evade the law, to disregard the positive mandates of courts and to defy the authority of the highest judicial tribunals. Trusting implicitly in his political pulls in Brooklyn and Albany, and remembering that the Democratic party had rewarded with a nomina tion to the Court of Appeals its chief criminal and lawbreaker, he entered audaciously upon has carned his striped jacket, so also have many other Democratic officials in this State carned

FISH STORIES.

We have always supposed that the one thing definitely settled and universally agreed to, among persons professionally engaged in piscatorial pursuits as a means of gaining a livelihood, as well as with that large and useful class who at certain seasons of the year put on unusual clothes and, having equipped themselves with costly paraphernalia, go out and whip a trout stream or sit and hold a pole all day over a pond or lake or arm of the sea-was, that when they recounted their adventures everything went. That is to say, no question of veracity could be raised. It was permissible, as we have always understood, whenever a fish of unusual size, or a phenomenal day's catch, was reported, for a listener to drop the corner of his eye or lift an eyebrow, or in some such undemonstrative and inoffensive way indicate that he was, as they say in literary and scientific circles, "on to it"; and we believe it sometimes happens in rural groceries that at the end of a fish story of thrilling interest and uncommonly full of romantic incidents the village sceptic who reads Voltaire and Tom Paine and openly doubts the story of Jonah emits from his place near the stove or on the

cracker-barrel a low, suggestive whistle. But to raise openly and squarely a question of veracity over a fish story is almost unprecedented, and always considered in bad form.

And yet, at the meeting in this city on

Wednesday of Fish Commissioners, fish dealers

and fishermen, professional and amateur, something very like what is called "passing the lie" occurred in two or three instances. Philadelphia gentleman having made the simple and carefully accurate statement that a few years ago menhaden were so plentiful on the Jersey coast that they impeded the progress of his boat as he tried to row through them, a weather-beaten fisherman from Long Branch actually disputed it. He said he had been fishing off the Jersey coast for fifty years, and had never seen the time when menhaden were running at any such rate as that. Then a lawyer from Buzzard's Bay, who is a member of the same fishing club with President Cleveland, made a statement to the effect that the food fish in Buzzard's Bay had been destroyed by the menhaden fishermen. At which a representative of the Menhaden Association rose up and asserted that the Buzzard's Bay man didn't know what he was talking about. "I do not he lies, but simply that he does not tell the truth." The menhaden man drew a rather fine distinction. How much better it would have been had he expressed his incredulity in the lifted eyebrow, or the low, suggestive whistle of the village sceptic. Or, still better, he might have asked the Buzzard's Bay man if the motto of his fishing club was Mr. Cleveland's famous order, "Tell the truth."

These differences among the official represcutatives of the persons engaged in piscatorial pursuits are painful to contemplate. They threaten to make an end of that fine courtesy among fishermen which forbids analysis or criticism of fish stories. Now that "the courtesy of the Senate" has practically disappeared, it seems all the more desirable that the courtesy of fishermen be maintained. It is to be hoped that the piscatorial persons will make it their first business to restore the original conditions and establish in permanence the rule that in telling fish stories "everything goes," In other words, that "be who dallies" - meaning thereby he who lets a fish story lose anything in the telling-"is a dastard," and "he who doubts is damned."

THE MEANING OF WILSON.

What is this tariff? Some Democrats are calling it a protective tariff, though every Protectionist in the country opposes it. Others are calling it a revenue tariff, though it is admitted that it will reduce the revenue \$60,000,000 or more, and create a deficiency which direct taxes must make good. Others passionately deny that it means Free Trade, though every Free Trader favors it. What is it? Discussion of details is apt to confuse most minds, because few men are familiar with the conditions and needs of industries not their own. Is there no way of determining exactly what it is, so that there can be no mistake?

The richest sugar plantation in Louisiana is enabled to exist by a levce which shuts out the wall is high enough to withstand every flood the plantation thrives, the cane grows and is not destroyed, the costly machinery does its work, and thousands of laborers earn a living. That is protection. But if the levee is cut down barely enough to let the destroying flood pour over it the plantation is submerged, the machinery is destroyed, the cane is ruined, and thousands of laborers are driven from their homes and forced to fly, helpless paupers, to seek a chance to work somewhere else. That is free trade, for the ruin is just the same as if protects is protection. What does not protect organization and are taking steps to bring is free trade

the wall in some places, a third in some, a quarter in others, and men say, " See how much they are talking about. There is no much or will keep out the flood. The fact that workingthe election laws, for which they can be in men and employes in all sorts of industries are protesting, each against the clause which affects the business he understands, is proof that arrested or imprisoned on or before Election in their belief it will not keep out the flood. The fact that all the Free Traders support the damages. The first conviction for contempt | bill is proof that they believe it will not. The present tariff yielded \$204,142,594 revenue last year, and the Wilson bill proposes to take off about \$64,000,000, or nearly a third. Yet even under the present tariff the dutiable goods admitted were \$421,910,862, though such as would destroy home industry were so far shut out that not a reduction of a third plainly let in the

The case will be clearer if a single class of goods like woollens be considered. In spite of duties averaging 100 per cent, there were imported for consumption of woollen cloths \$12,806,922 last year; the proposed duty is 40 per cent. In spite of duties averaging 102 per cent, there were imported of dress goods \$17,-821,574 last year; the proposed duty is 40 per cent. Is it not as plain as anything can be that the reduction is meant to let in the flood? The duties actually paid amounted to \$32,080,-593 on these two items, and the proposed duty would be only \$12,251,398, a decrease of about 60 per cent, and yet men pretend that they do not mean to destroy the woollen industry. But it is gravely asserted that free wool will make up all the difference to the manufacturer. If so, at the cost of the American farmer, whose wool-growing industry is to be destroyed in order that manufacture may exist under a Democratic tariff. But it is not true, for with both industries thriving under a Republican tariff the manufacturer has had enormous supplies of American wool, which he has so far preferred as to quality or cheapness that the whole clip was consumed, and only the surplus required was brought from abroad. This is but one test of a multitude which

make it clear that the deliberate intent is to lewer the levee far enough to let in a flood of foreign goods. And who does not know that this is precisely what Free Traders have been promising they would do-let the people have cheaper goods from abroad? Whether cheaper in the end, time must determine. But it will not be cheaper to those whose wool-growing and wool-manufacturing industries it is intended to break down, nor to those who then have to support the people now carning a good living in those industries.

Mr. Beecher's dog Noble, having seen a woodchuck disappear down a hole, was accustomed to go and bark at that hole for hours at a time. Our Democratic contemporary, New-York Times," is reminded of it by Senator Hoar's disagreeable persistency in calling upon the Executive Department for information as to the Hawalian situation. "It is not recorded," says "The Times." "hat the woodchuck was

ever either captured or greatly disturbed thereby." The woodchuck in this case we suppose is President Cleveland. That he is in a hole is certainly true. But it is a little early to count on his never being either captured or disturbed. Unless he has pulled the hole in after him he is sure to reappear. And he will reappear solely because of the barking which the dog Noble, in the form of the American Senate, has been keeping up. There is already, in fact, something very much resembling a wood-

The story of an iceberg eight miles long and 1,500 feet high is a good second to the seaserpent tale printed a few days ago. It would almost seem as if the commanders of incoming vessels had entered into competition in respect of "tall" narratives. At any rate, an iceberg story has rather more timeliness in December than a lurid account of the gyrations of an alleged sea-serpent.

Senator Morrill's speech on Wednesday abounded in good things which even the Democrats who heard it must have enjoyed, despite the sharp rubs which he gave their party. As pointed as anything else in the speech, perhaps, were his reference to the "self-elected drum mean to say," said the menhaden man, "that | majors" in the Democratic camp, and his characterization of the Wilson Tartif bill as "formulated blind-man's-buff work." These are phrases that deserve to stick. Mr. Morrill's mental powers are as strong as ever, notwithstanding his advanced years. As the author of the Morrill Tariff of 1861, whatever he may have to say regarding the present measure is of special inter-

If Minister Willis had been in this country would be have undertaken to deny the accuracy of an interview which had been submitted to him in proof for such corrections as he might see fit to make? The fact that he was several thousand miles away from home doesn't alter the situation in the least.

Some seven years ago the Canadian authorities, moved thereto by the baneful spirit of jealousy, set up on their side of Nigara Falls an imitation of our own old original and only natural "Cave of the Winds" in the form of a tunnel, over which they wickedly, maliciously and fraudulently set up the legend, "Cave of the For seven years this misleading inscription has vexed and confused the traveller, sides giving great annoyance to our Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. At a meeting of the Board in this city on Wednesday the subject was brought up, but no definite action was taken. The Canadians have been repeatedly requested to take down their sign, but up to date have done nothing about it. It is not certain but that international complications of the most intricate and bewildering character may result from the continued disregard of our protests. If the Canadian authorities persist in the absurd competition we may be compelled to resort to the extreme measure of putting Peffer and Stewart on the frontier to talk to the Canadians on the silver question. When it comes to the question which country has the real, genuine, original and inexhaustible "Cave of the Winds" we can easily demonstrate that Canada is "not in it.

The announced intention of the Lighthouse Board to transfer the light now at Fire Island to the station at Hog Islan I, Va., and put in its floods of the Mississippi. If this protecting place an electric light, the reflection of which, it is expected, will be seen by vessels 100 miles at sea, will, when carried out, be of great benefit to navigation and commerce. This big light, with the projected light to mark the dangerous Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, will give the Atlantic coast of the United States one of the finest series of night beacons in the world, and from the twin lights at Cape Ann, Mass., to stormy Hatteras, the mariner need have little fear in approaching the coast at night, as there will be a flaming signal somewhere in sight.

The respectable Democrats in Jersey City perthe leves had been torn down entirely. What ceive the need of a radical reform in their party about. The committee in charge of the move-The Wilson bill takes down more than half ment has sent out an address declaring that "for many years the party has been despotically and their candidates for public office." It is aslittle about protection; that which keeps out suredly high time for a reform in Hudson the flood protects, and anything that does not County. If the better element in the party are keep out the flood destroys. The one and only determined to throw the old bosses overboard question to be asked, then, is whether the bill and take things into their own hands there is no doubt that they can do it. The "reckless and criminal leadership" has gone on long enough, but it will undoubtedly continue unless the men who are now speaking out assert themselves with vigor and stern determination.

Governor Lewelling of Kansas is indeed a great man. He has passed upon a law in reference to the punishment of vagrants, and has issued a decree declaring that it is unconstitutional and not to be enforced. What the courts will do in the matter is hard to foresee. The simplest course would appear to be for them to surrender their functions to the Governor and disband. Then the way will be clear for an the prosperity of the country during that year amendment to the constitution providing that reached the highest point it ever attained. If so long as Governor Lewelling remains in power the wall was barely high enough then, would the judicial and the executive functions shall be combined in his august person.

PERSONAL.

A memorial fountain by Henry Hudson Kitson the Boston sculptor, has been placed in Roger Williams Park, Providence. It is erected with a legacy left by the late ex-Governor Elisha Dyer. The design represents a nude male figure holding aloft an eagle with his left hand, and striking at it with his right. George C. Hunter, of Oakland, Cal., has just

come out of the surgeons' hands without a memory His skull was fractured by a flying bolt, and the brain was injured. Although he is now other wise perfectly well, he cannot remember his wife or his mother. Although he had a good education he can now neither read nor write.

Dr. von Gneist, the famous professor of law a the University of Berlin, and one of the greatest living authorities on the English constitution, has become president of the German society to prevent the spread of anti-Semitism. He delivered an elo-quent speech a few days ago, lamenting the influ-ence of the Anti-Semites in Germany.

A. M. Muth, of Santiago, Cal., has been visiting his brother, Frederick Muth, of Baltimore, Until last week the two brothers had not seen or heard of each other for forty-two years. Time had of each other for forty-two years. Time had brought such changes as to make mutual recognition impossible, and only by comparing notes on their family history were they convinced of their relationship. They were born in Germany, and were separated when one of the brothers came to America. The family at home had no news of him, and three years later the other sailed to look for him, but found no trace. The missing one went to California. Being in New-York recently he heard that his brother lived in Raltimore; obtaining the addresses of several men named Frederick Muth, he hunted them up, and by questioning them found which one was of his own blood.

Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, of this city, who is deering lectures in the public course on art in Harvard University, takes decorative art, in which he vard University, takes decorative art, in which he has won his greatest distinction, for his theme. His first lecture, Tuesday evening, was on the importance of studying the Renaissance; the second will be on the city of the Renaissance, its pictorial conditions and their relation to ours; the third and fourth on the decorative painting of the Renaissance and its bearing on modern decoration, and the fifth on municipal art and our opportunity in America.

Governor McKinley has received from David P. Secor, of Bridgeport, Conn., a copy of the hymn "America," written by the author, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, now living at Newton Centre, Mass. Last summer, at the World's Fair, centre, Mass. Last summer, at the world's Pair, the venerable writer gave five copies, one to Russia, one to Japan, one to Italy, one to Denmark and one to Spain. They are to be placed in the museums of the several countries. Dr. Smith adds: "Were I possessed of some unnatural power I would cause to be reproduced the Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson in his own handwriting, and present it to you with the inclosed copy of 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' These, with a copy of the McKinley bill. I would have framed and hung in every conspicuous place throughout our country." PICTURES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The enterprise and taste of the Art Committee of

the Union League Club have in no direction been

more useful than in connection with the English school of the last century. The importance of that school and the necessity for a wider enthusiasm for it in America than it has hitherto provoked have frequently been dwelt upon in The Tribune. Every effort that makes for the stimulation of such an enthusiasm calls for the heartiest encourage ment, and it is a pleasure to record that the Union League has again rendered a service to those who chuck's head beginning to stick out of the Havisit its gallery by showing there some interesting examples of old English portraiture. The preponlerance of modern French work in the exhibition does not deprive two portraits by Hoppner and Lawrence, respectively, of the places of honor in the room. Neither does the fact that both paintings are susceptible of adverse criticism rob them of their distinction. In the absence of a flawless specimen of a great school, a slightly defective ustration of it has still a pressing claim upon our attention, and these two pictures have more good qualities than they have imperfections. From the tall, full-length of "Miss Kemble," by Lawrence, we would like to subtract the thin waxiness in the flesh painting about the hands, arms and bosom. and the feeling of inelasticity in the handling of the white drapery. There is, too, a faint touch of stiffness in the pose of the figure. Hoppner's portrait of "Mrs. Garden and Children" has passages trait of "Mrs. Garden and the right hand of Mrs. of faulty drawing, as in the right hand of Mrs. Garden. But in the cheeks and lips of Kemble" there are Lawrence's inimitable carnations; in her eyes is the gleam with which he endowed his sitters when he was in the right mood; the modelling of the head shows his chastened vigor and refinement, and in the background the color is ce as ripe and as luminous as he could make it. Hoppner's canvas is likewise rich in some strongest characteristics of its author. The style is loose, as it always is with him, but it has also the originality which he retained in spite of his reliance upon Sir Joshua for the direction of his manner, and it leaves aim with a great deal of charm. His color, like the test of Lawrence's, is extremely rich; it has, if snything, a little more bloom. Yet the difference between Hoppner's rose tints and Lawrence's crimions sums up the difference between them in all the relations of their art. Hoppier's brilliancy has a dash of coarseness leans to the side of emphasis. even at his freest, is of a more polished, fragile surface. It is a question of temperament rather than of strictly artistic gifts. It is plain that of the two painters Lawrence had the greater amount of innate taste and reserve. Both men have been given a prominence in this exhibition which their works, when all criticisms have been made, have no difficulty in sustaining. The French paintings present are mostly of the

Barbizon school, and some of the best of those which are not illustrated related tendencies. The large "Bull and Heifer" of Courbet has a blunt naturalism, a boidness of synthetic treatment, which the landscape group of Barbizon practised with few modifications, Of this landscape group there are some unusually fine examples. The three Corots are all beautiful. In No. 9, "Horseman on a Road," his chief merit is one of composition; in No. 18, "A Grey Day," there is vivid analysis of a dry light not common in pictures by him, and the No. 8, "The Shepherd-Sunset," is superb in dark, transparent tonality. Landscapes of high quality by Diaz, Dupre and Daubigny are on the walls. By Daubigny caere is, in fact, a landscape of the very first magnitude. All the solid, unctuous quality of color which was noted in the remarkable paintings by him, sold with the Blakeslee collection last winter, is found in the present landscape, No. 10, "Banks of the Oise," but it is found tempered by great tenderness of sentiment and softness of handling. The flushed sky is not more ravishing in its exquisite sensuousnes than is the verdant foreground in its luxuriance and springlike freshness. Though very few of the landscapes here are as masterly as this-the three Corots and the larger of the two Fontainebleau studies, by Diaz, being its worthiest companions-there is an excellent average maintained throughout hibition, and the pictures by Ziem, Mauve, Jacque, Maris, Clays and Pelouse are all of more than stereotyped value. We must pause for a moment upon the river scene, "Under the Willem Maris. It represents the Dutch sche one of its excessively rare episodes of positive The ducks in the gayety, as to light and spirit. picture are irresistible, and the treatment of foliage and vegetation is equally happy. Among the landscapists Mr. Inness must also be signalized. An early picture of his, one of the better works he produced in the sixties, holds its own well in this distinguished company. There are no figure studies of great moment, leaving aside the English portraits aiready discussed. The pieces by Fromentin, Delacrolx and Hamon are relatively portant; pictures like the "Repose," of Henner, and the peasant subjects of Israels and Neuhuys are good, but not particularly novel, and the only comand that "Democratic voters have been denied all voice in the selection of their party rules."

position of unfamiliar character, the "Interior of a Railroad Car," by Daumier, has more of a per-Daumier is, with some monotony, a colorist in this picture, a colorist remotely suggestive of Decamps, and he is, as a matter of course, psychologist of ability. His types are unquestion ibly the fruit of a searching study of nature. The style of the picture, however, is the style illustration, and it reveals a poor brushman as well as a powerful draughtsman. It is the work of born satirist, and the air of the caricature hangs about it, though the pathos of the figures is expressed with sincerity. The last pictures of merit in this collection that recur to us are half a dozen flashing palette-knife variations by Monticelli, and an interior with figures by Isabey, done in a similar key of romantic fancy and unlicensed coloristic ardor.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. William D. Sioane last night gave a small dance in honor of her young debutante daughter, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, at her home, No. 642 Fifth-ave. Only the young married set and a small number of young girls and men-in all not more than 175-were invited. daughters, received in the Louis XVI drawingroom. Miss Emily Sloane wore a pretty gown of light blue satin and chiffon, while her sister, Miss Sloane, was in a gown of white and pink silk. The cotillon was led by J. Wadsworth Ritchie, who danced with Miss Emily Sloane. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, the Misses Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Miss Amy Bend, Miss Hope Goddard, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Morgan, Reginald Ronalds, C. C. Baldwin, jr., Julian Potter, A. Gordon Norrie, Woodbury Kane and Count Sierstorpff.

Baldwin, jr., Julian Potter, A. Gordon Norrie, Wockbury Kane and Count Sierstorpff.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a dinner party last night at their home, No. 17 Gramercy Park, The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. F. Wilmerding and Ward McAllister.

Mrs. Jurley's Waxworks were revived last evening at the home of Miss Milnor, No. 13 East Twenty-fourth-st., for the benefit of the Summer Rest Home, and were enjoyed by a good-sized audience. The entertainment, which will be repeated this afternoon and evening, is given under the patronage of Mrs. E. A. Stevens, jr., Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. A. Alexander, Miss Blodgett and a number of other ladies well-known in society.

Mrs. John G. Neeser, of No. 2 West Thirty-third-st., will give a dance at Sherry's this evening for her débutante daughter.

The first of the Adamowski quartet subscription concerts will be held to-morrow at the home of Mrs. Theodore Dehon, No. 310 Fifth-ave.

THE SLUMP IN THE MERCURY.

Lancaster, N. H., Dec. 14.-This morning the mercury was 33 degrees below zero here. Lewiston, Me., Dec. 14.-The temperature here this morning was from 22 to 25 degrees below zero.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 14.—The thermometer registered
12 degrees below zero here this morning and 15 de-

grees below at North Chelmsford. Biddeford, Me., Dec. 14.-Last night was the coldest here for years. The thermometer's record this morning was 35 degrees below zero,

while Buxton reports 38 below.

while Buxton reports 38 below.

Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 14.—Simon Fred. Spinney, of Eliot, a ship carpenter, aged about sixty years, left this city in his boat yesterday afternoon for home, but up to this morning had not reached there. The wind was blowing a gale at the time be left, and he is thought to have been overcome by cold.

Palatine, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The weather in the Mohawk Valley to-day has been extremely cold. In some exposed places in the valley the thermometer registered from 12 to 18 degrees below zero. At Northville, Fulton County, the temperature was 30 below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

Troy, Dec. 14.—The Hudson here is frozen solid to-day, Above the State dam the ice is six inches in thickness, and harvesting will be begun Monasy.

Lyndonville, Vt., Dec. 14.—The thermometer here registered 40 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.